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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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☞ Communications desired for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the family.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made and collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

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VOL. XIII. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 29, 1875. NO. 95.

FIRST EDITION.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

England.

SERIOUS TROUBLE IN IRELAND.

LONDON, December 28.—Serious disturbances have occurred at Ruanafoot, County Armagh, Ireland, resulting from the marriage of a Protestant girl to a Catholic. A number of Protestants attacked the house where the marriage took place, and completely wrecked the premises. During the fight that followed a number were killed and several wounded.

BRITISH POWER SUPREME AT PERAK.

LONDON, December 28.—A telegram from Perak shows that the British now hold all the important positions in that neighborhood. Maharoph Lela has taken refuge in Siamese territory. The British power is supreme at Perak only.

Spain.

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

MADRID, December 28.—Intelligence has just been received from the Philippine Islands, giving the details of a dreadful hurricane there on the 30th of last month. The storm was particularly severe in the provinces of Albay and Camarines. On the Island of Luzon 250 lives were lost and 3,800 dwellings destroyed. Many cattle perished, and the crops in all directions are ruined.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR CUBA.

SAN SEBASTIAN, December 28.—Considerable reinforcements have been sent to Hernani. Operations in Geupuzcoa will begin immediately.

GENERAL ELECTIONS TO BE ORDERED.

MADRID, December 29.—*El Cronista*, the Ministerial organ, states that the King will to-day sign a decree ordering general elections to be held January 20th, and convoking the Cortes for February 15th.

France.

LETTER FROM THIERS—THE PRESS BILL IN THE ASSEMBLY.

PARIS, December 28. — Ex-President Thiers has written a letter reserving the right of choosing between the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, if he should be elected to both House. He adds that all his wishes are for the establishment of a Conservative Republic.

The Assembly continues the consideration of the Press bill in detail, and has adopted all as far as the fourth clause. An amendment has been carried, depriving prefects of the power of summarily forbidding the sale of journals in the streets. The consequence of this will be to cancel orders now in force, by which the sale of forty of seventy-five journals in the streets is prohibited.

THE ORLEANS PRINCES DECLINE SEATS.

LONDON, December 29.—A Paris special reports that the Orleans princes have decided not to take seats in the Senate or Chamber of Deputies. The Duc D'Aumale has written a letter declining the nomination for either House.

Marine News.

LONDON, December 28.—The steamships Holland and Bolivia, from New York, and Hecla, from Boston, have arrived out.

SOUTHAMPTON, December 28. — The steamer Oder, from New York, has arrived.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, December 28, 1875.

THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER.

The Board of Aldermen has ordered that, in commemoration of the adoption of the "Star Spangled Banner" by the Continental Army as its standard, on January 1, 1776, the national ensign be displayed from sunrise until sunset on every public building in the city on New Year's day, and that the proprietors of hotels, places of amusement and other public places, and the masters of vessels in the harbor, be requested to display their flags that day. The Aldermen hope this commemoration may be general throughout the country.

MOULTON SUES BEECHER.

When Henry Ward Beecher returned home from church meeting last night he was served with a summons and complaint in a suit for malicious prosecution, instituted by Frances D. Moulton in the Supreme Court of Kings county, for $50,000 damages.

JUDGMENTS AGAINST DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

Judgments to the amount of $125,000, obtained against Duncan, Sherman & Co., were filed to-day.

TWEED'S RECOGNIZANCES FORFEITED.

Judge Donohue has forfeited recognizances on seven indictments for felony against fugitive Tweed.

THE MISSOURI PACIFIC.

Mr. Britton, of St. Louis, presided to-day at a numerously attended meeting of the stockholders of the Pacific Railroad of Missouri. The speakers were limited to fifteen minutes each. A resolution was offered that the Chairman be requested to ask each director present whether or not he would abide by and comply with the action of the meeting, when expressed by a stock vote, and brought several directors to their feet. James H. Baker, one of the directors, said if the resolution was adopted he would leave the meeting, and he thought his colleagues would do the same, inasmuch as it was an insult to them; they came there to attend a meeting of gentlemen, and they proposed to be treated as such, or else they would not remain. Of the other directors present, Samuel Hays, President of the road, Daniel R. Garrison, John Tousey, Andrew Pearce and Wm. H. Coffin, expressed their intention of leaving unless they were treated with proper courtesy. Baker continued saying that the directors emphatically denied the charges made against them by the stockholders; that they were without any foundation. The meeting was a stormy one throughout and adjourned without action.

ALEXANDER DUNCAN RECONVEYS SOME FIRM PROPERTY.

Alexander Duncan, to whom was conveyed sundry pieces of real estate, valued at $150,000, at the time of the failure of Duncan, Sherman & Co., has determined to place himself in a footing with the general creditors of the firm by reconveying the property absolutely to ex-Judge Shipman, the assignee, for the benefit of the creditors.

RAILROAD MORTGAGE TO BE FORECLOSED.

An adjourned meeting of the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western extension first mortgage bondholders was held today, to hear the report of the special committee appointed on the 15th of October. The report, which was adopted, closed with the suggestion that measures should be immediately taken to foreclose the mortgage.

FAILURE.

Cipherly & Collins, hat dealers, have made an assignment to Robert B. Gardner for benefit of all creditors. Their liabilities are placed at from $100,000 to $200,000.

Failure of Woolen Manufacturers in Massachusetts.

WORCESTER, MASS., December 28.—The suspension of James A. Smith and G. N. & J. A. Smith, woolen manufacturers, is announced. Gowan & Smith operated three mills in Cherry Valley, Leicester, and one in this city, and in connection with G. N. Smith, a mill at Millbury, Mass., and another at Graniteville, R. I. Their liabilities are not known, but variously reported at from $300,000 to $600,000. Assets unknown. The creditors are mostly New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Worcester parties, who will meet on Thursday to hear a report of the liabilities and assets now being prepared. The mills are still in operation.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-Day.—For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, the Upper lakes, Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, falling barometer, warmer increasing southeasterly winds, partly cloudy and threatening weather. For the Lower lakes, Middle and Eastern States, northeast to southeast winds, cloudy or partly cloudy weather, falling barometer and stationary temperature.

The firm of Lee & Walker, of Philadelphia, have applied for the benefit of the bankrupt law. Liabilities about $190,000.

The Alabama Legislature met yesterday. The Governor's message is devoted entirely to matters of State interest. A report from the Commissioners to settle the State debt will be made in a few days.

In accordance with the recommendation of the Canal Commissioners, Gov. Tilden has issued an order suspending Francis S. Thayer from his office as Auditor of the canal department.

The Mayor of Baltimore, in official recognition of the beginning of a new century in the life of our Republic, has directed that the great bell on City Hall and the bells of the Fire Department be rung for half an hour, commencing at midnight of Friday. The dome of the City Hall will be illuminated. On Saturday national flags will be raised on all the municipal buildings, and citizens are requested to display the national ensign from their residences and places of business.

THE DOMINION.

A Policy of Incidental Protection Recommended—Lachine Canal—Labor Troubles—Settlement with Creditors.

LONDON, CANADA, December 28.—The Chamber of Commerce has passed resolutions recommending the adoption by the Government of a policy of incidental protection as the most benefical for the country under the present circumstances. Also for the renewal of reciprocal trade relations with the United States.

OTTAWA, December 28.—Tenders are advertised for to construct portions of the Lachine Canal. The Government is desirous of doing whatever is possible in alleviating the present distress.

ST. CATHARINES, December 28.—The Italians at St. David's, whom a contractor brought out to work on canals, have joined the Stone Cutters' Association and refuse to work until their scale of prices is accepted by the contractors.

ST. JOHN, December 28.—A final settlement has been arranged between E. D. Jewell & Co. and their creditors. The latter agree to accept twenty cents on the dollar in cash and ten cents on time. The sum required to pay this compromise—$510,000—was ready, but a difficulty arose in reference to security for time payment. It is understood E. D. Sutton's notes, indorsed by H. E. Wilmore, of Providence, Rhode Island, and E. G. Dunn, of St. John, are assessed for $170,000, payable in instalments, in two or three years.

BOSTON.

The Late Gas Explosion the Result of Carelessness.

BOSTON, December 28.—The investigation into the cause of the South Boston gas explosion, which has been conducted by experts under direction of the Coroner's jury, has discovered the fact that the drip cock of the gas main had been left open through the carelessness of an employee of the South Boston Gas Company, causing the rapid accumulation of gas which led to an explosion where, in some as yet, unexplained way, it became ignited.

CASUALTIES.

Boy Killed by Falling Down a Coal Shaft.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

RUSH RUN, O., December 28, 1875.

Willie Stout, of this place, aged nine years, was killed by falling down the Rush Run shaft this afternoon, a distance of one hundred and sixty feet. By some mistake he did not notice that he was placing the coal car in the empty side, instead of upon the receiving cage, and in attempting to hold the car back, he slipped and was precipitated to the bottom. He was killed instantly.

Railway Accident in Vermont.

MONTPELIER, VT., December 28.—A broken rail on the Vermont Central Railroad, threw the Boston and Montreal train from the track this morning. The passengers were not overan embankment, wounding many of the occupants, and two seriously.

Explosion of Fire-Damp—Three Lives Lost.

WILKESBARRE, PA., December 28.—An explosion of fire-damp occurred to-day in the Hutchinson mine near Kingston, killing three men and severely burning a number of others. The explosion was in a portion of the mine not in use. A wall had been erected between the two parts, but an opening was made through it to-day, and some hours after, ordered men entered with a burning lamp. A terrific explosion followed, and Dennis Foster and Martin Ryan were killed, while the boys and several others were more or less badly burned. James Hutchinson was blown into a pool of water, face downward, and held there by the debris until life was extinct.

Arrival of a Shipwrecked Crew at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 28.—The British ship Ennerdale arrived to-day from Newcastle, N. S. W., having on board Capt. S. Kelly and the crew of the British ship Klandeich, which left here August 13 for Liverpool. On the night of September 20 she struck a reef at Veno Island. The ship and cargo were a total loss, but the crew escaped in boats, reaching Pitcairn's Island September 28. On November 18th they were taken off by the Ennerdale, except one seaman, Peter Butler, an American, who chose to remain on the island.

POLITICAL.

A KENTUCKY MEETING—"TIMELY ADJOURNMENT PREVENTED TROUBLE."

LOUISVILLE, KY., December 28.—A mass meeting was held at Lexington, to-night, to nominate a Union ticket for city officers. It was the largest that has been held for years. The prospects of the success of a fusion ticket were discussed, and many present manifested an inclination to interfere. Timely adjournment prevented trouble.

ANTI-MOSES AND WHIPPER MEETING IN CHARLESTON, S. C.

CHARLESTON, S. C., December 28.—The largest and most enthusiastic public meeting held in Charleston since the war took place this evening, in response to a call to sustain the action of Governor Chamberlain in refusing commissions to Whipper and Moses. Resolutions were unanimously adopted denouncing the action of the Legislature in electing them, protesting against their elevation to the bench, and avowing the unalterable purpose never to allow them to occupy the position. The resolutions further declare that the colored people shall be protected in all the rights and privileges guaranteed by the Constitution and laws, but the avowed purpose that there shall not be equality but a domination of their race over the property and rights of the white people of the State will be resisted to the last, and under no circumstances shall it prevail.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

A Member of the Louisiana Legislature Killed.

NEW ORLEANS, December 28.—E. L. Pierson, a Republican member of the Legislature from Natchitoches, was shot and instantly killed on Sunday by Cosgrove, editor of the *Vindicator*. The difficulty grew out of the abuse of Pierson by Cosgrove in his paper.

Released on Bail—The Charges Against Wady Thompson.

MEMPHIS, December 28.—A. Woodward, indicted for embezzlement as County Trustee, will be released to-morrow on bond of $12,500.

Judge Trigg, of the United States District Court, has dismissed the charges of forgery against Wady Thompson, and will hear the charges of felony on the 12th of January.

Judgment was given against A. T. Lacey and Edward Hart for over $27,000, as sureties of the bond of Ruel Hough, late Collector of this district, charged with defalcation.

Five Weeks More of Life.

UTICA, December 28.—Governor Tilden has respited for thirty-five days Lasdicia Fredenburgh and herson Albert, sentenced to be hanged on Friday for the murder of O. Davis.

Inter-Collegiate Rowing Association Row.

NEW YORK, December 28.—Captain Nicoll, of the Princeton University Boat Club, writes a letter about the withdrawal of Yale and Harvard, and says the Inter-Collegiate Rowing Association is likely to exist, and the time of the winning crew in the regatta of 1876 will not be longer, because Yale and Harvard are not among the contestants. Captain McCall reminds the withdrawing crews that the Inter-Collegiate Rowing Association, at its last convention, invited the English Universities to be present at the regatta of 1876, and challenged them to a race, and asks How, in common courtesy, can we, unless the challenge be declined, abandon or in any way impair the existence of the Association whose invitation and challenge our English cousins will probably accept? At a meeting of the Harvards, just previous to the withdrawal, one of the students said the Columbia boat, at the last regatta, contained five men who had no right to be there. The President of the Columbia Boat Club challenges this statement as utterly false, adding that Harvard must be sadly in need of a good excuse for withdrawing from the Association if the best one she can find is an untruthful and unpardonable calumny upon her strongest friends.

FIRE RECORD.

Jasper, Florida.

SAVANNAH, December 28.—A special to the *News* reports a fire at Jasper, Florida, and that a large portion of the business part of the town is destroyed.

Cincinnati Methodists and the Third Term.

CINCINNATI, December 28.—At the regular weekly meeting of Methodist preachers held yesterday, the Bishop Haven matter was under consideration. One set of resolutions was offered, declining to express an opinion on the third term, and deploring Bishop Haven's course. Another set, expressing amazement at the unnecessary alarm over the little matter, denying Bishop Haven's right to speak for the whole church, and utterly opposing any connection between Church and State, was presented. A brief but lively discussion followed, and finally the entire matter was laid on the table, which is probably the end of the whole subject here.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Southern Democrats and the Army.

"We Could Not Conquer It in the Field, but can Fight It in Congress."

LITTLE PROSPECT OF A REDUCTION.

Ballot-Box Stuffing and Intimidation at Southern Elections.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 28, 1875.

Southern Democrats and the Army.

A prominent Southern Democratic Representative, speaking of the proposed reduction of the military force, remarked: "We could not conquer the army in the field, but we can fight it in Congress." This declaration expresses the animus of the Democrats in their desire to avenge the heroic achievements of the Union arms. A high official of the War Department said to-day that if the army was reduced, Congress would soon be compelled to restore it; but if they were determined on a reduction, he should designate specifically what arms of the service should be cut down, and "what officers should be dispensed with," as the War Department would be very reluctant to be intrusted with the details. In the former reductions of the army, this was imposed upon boards of army officers, and as their action had been the source of much dissatisfaction, all the officers would be very much indisposed to undertake any such unpleasant duty. If Congress would cut down the army, let it take the whole responsibility. Any bill providing for the reduction of the army must come, not from the Committee on Appropriations, but from the Committeee on Military Affairs; and as the Chairman is inimical to the army, it is not unlikely that a bill hostile to them may emanate from his committee. Army officers, however, do not show much alarm on the subject, as the House must be guided in some degree by the opinion of the President and the Secretary of War, both of whom are understood to be of the opinion that the proposed reduction would be detrimental to the public service. It is admitted that perhaps a considerable reduction may be made in the different items of estimates under the War Department, but the opinion is general that it would imply the design of controlling affairs in localities contiguous to this country, thereby injuriously affecting our commercial and political interests, and for this reason, apart from other considerations, the United States would continue to act in the spirit of the Monroe doctrine.

PHILADELPHIA.

Mr. Moody's Latest Sermon—Centennial Year to be Ushered In by a Grand Celebration.

PHILADELPHIA, December 28.—The congregation which assembled at the depot to-day at noon was a large one. Mr. Moody's remarks were upon the subject of "Prayer for the Afflicted." To-night, notwithstanding the bad weather, five thousand persons attended the service. Mr. Moody preached from the text, "And they laid him in a manger because there was no room for him in the inn." The speaker showed that many people still refused to receive Christ as they did eighteen hundred years ago, and declared that if the people of any State were to vote on the question whether they would have Christ as a ruler or not, they would reject him. The discourse was replete with illustrations taken from the Bible. A delegation from the Sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers was in attendance.

The centennial year will be ushered in on Friday night by a grand celebration in this city.

The Work of the Jubilee Singers—Dedication of Fisk University, Nashville.

NASHVILLE, December 28.—Fisk University, a magnificent new building for the education of colored youth, just completed, will be dedicated on New Year's day. Gen. Fisk, after whom the institution is named, and other prominent gentlemen, will deliver addresses. The building cost $120,000, nearly all of which was raised by the Queen Jubilee singers, students of the University.

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

Samuel McClellan, formerly Mayor of Wheeling, died yesterday morning, of congestion of the brain.

Rev. John Moffat, for a number of years pastor of the Second Presbyterian church, Wheeling, died on Monday night.

FROM CHINA.

The Arrangement Made with the British Minister Unsatisfactory to the Chinese Officials—Uneasy Feeling Among Americans—Heavy Failure.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 28.—The following news is condensed from the Hong Kong *Press*: Placards censuring the Chinese Government for arranging terms with Mr. Wade have appeared in Peking, but were immediately removed by the authorities. An uneasy feeling among the native officials regarding the recent negotiations is reported. Fresh information implicating the Moman authorities in Mr. Margary's murder is said to have transpired. Referring to the above the *Press* says: Telegrams received indicate anything but a satisfactory feeling among the Chinese with regard to recent negotiations. They appear to bear out what we stated yesterday, that the difficulty has only been arranged temporarily. Considerable dissatisfaction is felt among the American residents at Tien Tsin and Peking at the order of Admiral Reynolds, sending the United States steamer Monocacy to Shanghai for repairs, owing to the unsettled state of affairs in Yunnan. There is no doubt whatever of the failure of Messrs. Russell & Sturgess, merchants of of Manilla. The firm has suspended payment. Their gross liabilities will be large. This fact becoming known in Manilla, a regular panic ensued. This state of things lasted some days, but by the day the last steamer left the panic had passed away, although confidence was very much shaken. Their liabilities will range from $2,000,000 to $2,500,000. It is believed in certain influential and interested quarters that an arrangement will be made whereby the house will soon be able to resume business.

STATE NEWS.

There are many cases of scarlet fever in Williamsport.

Governor Hartranft and General Burnside are expected to be present at the reunion of the 48th Regiment in Pottsville, on Saturday.

At a church at Mt. Washington, a stick of candy for the "sweetest young lady" netted the fair $114, and was awarded to Miss Mary Halpine. "Sweets to the sweet."

William Brown, a Harrisburg boy of eight years, disappeared on November 5th, and nothing was heard from him until Monday, when his body was found in the canal basin.

A few days ago a little child of Mr. Simon Bowman, who resides in Southampton township, Somerset county, was playing with a lighted stick. It set fire to its clothes, and it was burned so badly as to produce death within a few hours afterward.

Thomas Morgan, of Wiconisco, Dauphin county, was shot in the bowels the other night and a step son has been arrested charged with the crime. Following is the dying man's statement: "I came home from the lodge in company with Alfred Wallace; I went to my valise, found it open and a few articles taken out; then went up stairs with some books and placed them in my bureau drawer. I asked Mr. Miller, who she said nobody, but finally admitted she had opened it herself, and while Mrs. and me were having words about the valise, J. Hampton Miller shot me while I was on my knees in front of the box." In accordance with this deposition young Miller, the step son, was arrested and lodged in prison. The deceased was not in the habit, it was quite bitter in the community, but he exhibited scarcely any concern for his fate, and refused to converse on the subject of shooting. He is about nineteen years of age.

PIANOS AT HALF PRICE.

Best Bargains Ever Offered.

A lot of new and splendid pianos have been received at H. Kieber & Bro., 122 Wood street, on consignment, and which will be closed out at the extraordinary reduction of fifty per cent. off card price.

They are from celebrated old established makers such as Hallet & Cumston, Boston; Calenberg & Vanpel; F. C. Lighte (formerly Lighte and Bradbury); Cable & Son, etc., and are fully warranted. It is always safer to buy from old established houses such as Kieber's whose reputation for honorable dealing is proverbial, and who themselves are through judges of their article they sell. It is safe to assert that the Kiebers sell better and cheaper pianos than any other Western firm, and that their warrantee is for a longer term of years and more satisfactory. The best and the cheapest pianos and organs can be had at Kieber's and on more favorable terms than elsewhere in the city. Every one in want will do well to avoid loss and buy your musical instruments of musically educated men and not of musical ignoramuses who cannot tell a good piano from a bad one.

A Sad Case.

Smallpox has swept away within a week nearly a whole family in Allegheny. It was a family named Campbell, residing on Preble avenue. First the father died, and his demise was shortly followed by the death of a little daughter aged three years, and yesterday morning another daughter, aged six years fell a victim to the dreadful disease. The only members of the family of the household are the mother and two daughters, who are at present in good health and free from disease. Health Officer Hoch proceeded to thoroughly disinfect the house again yesterday.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THE Councils of Allegheny City will hold a special meeting Thursday evening.

SELECT COUNCIL will meet this afternoon to clear up the business of the year.

Now get ready your good resolutions, and what you don't write them on gum elastic.

GATHER in cocktails while ye may,
The old year fast is wearing on;
The self same toper that "smiles" to-day,
Next Sunday will be swearing off.

DAVID GREGG, Esq., for many years a prominent dry goods merchant of Pittsburgh, but who has for two years been residing in New York, is on a visit to his friends in Allegheny.

MESSRS. MCELHINNEY & Co., of Tamaqua, Pa., have been awarded the contract for two car bridges for the new Pittsburgh and Northwestern Railroad, in the vicinity of Keown's tavern.

OF the thousands who are resolved to leave off tippling, to quit chewing and smoking, and to forego other "evil vices" during the Centennial year, how many will have the moral courage to stick?

OAKLAND LODGE, No. 535 A. Y. M., elected the following officers Monday evening: William C. Moreland, W. M.; James T. Fawcett, S. W.; A. D. McKee, J. W.; Charles F. Wells, Treasurer; Morris P. Miller, Secretary.

EDWARD BLAIR had a hearing yesterday before Mayor McCarthy, being charged with the larceny of a pair of shoes from Perry's store. The prosecutor, officer Mowen, saw him there, and the accused was committed for trial in default of bail.

MICHAEL WELSH is charged before Mayor McCarthy with the larceny of about fifty cents worth of coal from the yard of the Connellsville Railroad, south of the depot officer, J. R. Davidson. The accused has been held to bail for a hearing on Thursday, 6th prox.

JOHN HEILMAN and Henry Bonshire, who live at Ormsby's Grove, got into an altercation about some coal lands, which resulted in a fight. The first named party now charges the other, before Alderman McMasters, with committing an aggravated assault and battery.

A GOOD many of them call it toothache, rheumatism, sick baby and sitting up with a sick friend, but we have yet to see the man who had sufficient moral courage to stand up and boldly acknowledge that it was the Tom-and-Jerry in his Christmas hat made him so wild-eyed.

MESSRS. MYERS, SCHOYER & Co., job printers, 145 Wood street, have just issued an elegant card calendar for 1876. The figures are large enough to strike the eye pleasantly from all parts of the counting room, and as a specimen of the printing art the card is highly creditable.

MARTIN SHAFFER, an Allegheny constable, while executing a landlord's warrant yesterday, had a peck of trouble. The owner of the chattles upon which Martin had seized happened to be a muscular and pugilistic disposition, and he took the constable into his brawny embrace and gave him a most unmerciful beating. A suit for assault and battery will be the result.

PATRICK SHAUGNESSY yesterday made information before Mayor McCarthy charging Mary Harrington, a resident of Etna street, Tenth ward, with felonious assault and battery on John Shaughnessy, son of deponent. The boy was passing along Etna street, between seven and eight o'clock Monday evening, when he was struck by deponent with a broken bottle, inflicting a fearful gash in the cheek near the eye, and on the neck under the ear. Mary was arrested and committed in default of bail to await the result of Shaughnessy's injuries.

THE following officers were elected for the ensuing year by Sheridan Post 88, G. A. R., at its meeting Monday night: Abe. Patterson, P. C.; J. D. Bebcar, S. V.; Chas. E. Reynolds, J. V. C.; W. S. Caldwell, Q. M.; J. R. Lupton, Officer of the Day; Wm. Arbogast, Officer of the Guard; Dr. D. W. Riggs, Surgeon; B. F. Kurtz, Chaplain. Comrades Hutchison and Pentecost were elected as delegates to the annual encampment to be held in Pittsburgh, January 26th. The installation of the officers will take place next Monday evening.

ALLEGHENY FINANCES.

The Controller's Annual Report to the Finance Committee—City Indebtedness—Outstanding Taxes—Delinquent Collectors, &c., &c.

The Finance Committee of Allegheny Councils met last evening.

Controller Brown submitted a statement of the business of the Financial Department of the City Government for the year 1875, of which the following is an abstract:

BONDS REDEEMED AND CANCELLED.

Park bonds, 4 per cent., due Nov. 15, '75	$20,000
Comp. R. R. bonds, due January 1, 1912	7,000
Manchester 6 per cent. bonds	500
Municipal 6 per cent bonds	2,000
Total	$30,500

BONDS SOLD.

Troy Hill Improvement, 6 per cent. gold	$15,000
Sewerage, 6 per cent. gold	40,000
Water, 6 per cent. gold	75,000
Total	$130,000
Less amount redeemed and cancelled	30,500
Increase of debt during the year	$99,500

The amount realized from the sale of the above named bonds by the city was $131,-193 67, or $1,193 67 over and above their par value and accrued interest.

The interest on current daily balances for the year, exclusive of the month of December, is $2,142 70.

CITY INDEBTEDNESS.

Bonded debt January 1, 1875	$1,574,500
Bonds issued during the year	130,000
Total	$1,704,500
Less amount retired	30,500
Present indebtedness	$1,674,000

OUTSTANDING TAXES.

The amount of delinquent taxes placed in the hands of collectors for the year 1875 is $131,759 56, as follows:

City taxes	$ 53,789 63
Water taxes	44,286 05
Business taxes	6,221 91
Poor taxes	13,405 82
Park taxes	5,235 89
Sewer taxes	8,819 35
Total	$131,759 56

CONDITION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

	Expenditures.	Balance's	Deficiencies.
No. 1—Salaries	$ 34,618 22	$ 3,504 78	
No. 2—Interest	28,015 36	15,544 64	
No. 3—Fire Department	63,725 48	4,981 98	
No. 4—Printing	6,574 20	3,425 80	
No. 5—Streets	50,113 98		$ 113 98
No. 6—Wharves and Landings	1,370 34	629 76	
No. 7—Surveys	2,634 07	1,365 93	
No. 8—Police	42,737 02	4,662 31	
No. 9—Con. fund	40,673 90	4,885 91	
No. 11—Water Works	102,838 22	2,161 78	
No. 12—Judgments and warrants	2,078 41	350 10	
No. 13—	19,850 27	5,149 73	
No. 14—Sinking fund, 6 per ct.	10,801 95	9,198 05	
No. 15—Interest on w'r bonds	1,890 00	70 00	
No. 16—City property	4,459 32	540 68	
No. 17—Sanitary	3,257 49	242 51	
No. 18—Public parks	80,000 00		30,000 00
No. 19—Markets	342 00	175 44	
No. 20—Park Commission	10,940 28	2,059 72	
No. 21—S. fd. w'r loan	2,638 12	4,861 88	
No. 22—S. fd. city prop'l'n	1,055 25	1,944 75	
Totals	$510,584 41	$67,135 75	$30,113 98

RECEIPTS—ESTIMATED AND ACTUAL.

Estimated receipts for 1875	$416,760 80
Actual receipts for 1875	400,018 33
Actual deficiency	$ 60,742 17

The statements were received and filed.

The remainder of the session was occupied in the consideration of delinquent taxes and exonerations of collectors, and sureties of the collector for the Fifth ward are to be notified that their man must square up his accounts without further delay, otherwise suit will be brought.

DEATH OF A JOURNALIST.

Thomas P. Houston Departed from this Life—Press Meeting—Resolutions of Respect—Arrangements for the Funeral.

It is our sorrowful task to chronicle the death of Thomas P. Houston, one of the editors and proprietors of the *Gazette*, which sad event occurred yesterday morning at the residence of his parents on Second avenue. The deceased was well known in this community, and was especially esteemed by his brother journalists for his many noble qualities. He possessed in an eminent degree all those virtues which contribute to make warm and lasting friendships—generosity, kind-heartedness and genial manners being his distinguishing characteristics.

Mr. Houston was born in this city in 1843, and was in the thirty-third year of his age. He was a member of one of the first classes which graduated from the Pittsburgh High School, and shortly afterwards he became connected with the trimming and notion house of F. H. Eaton & Co., and remained with the firm for some years. Finally his health became impaired from the close confinement incident to the business, and he was compelled to resign his position, carrying with him the respect and esteem not only of his employers, but of all the attaches of the establishment. Subsequently he entered the journalistic profession on the reportorial staff of the *Dispatch*, and soon demonstrated his peculiar qualifications for the profession. He was decidedly successful, and after being connected with the *Dispatch* for some time he, with Messrs. Penniman, King and Reed, purchased the *Gazette*, and continued a member of the firm up to the time of his death. In 1868 he represented the Second ward in the Common Council. About two years ago his failing health admonished him to relinquish the active duties of his position—that of managing editor—and for more than a year he had been confined to his home. His friends, however, were hopeful that he would again rally and this hope he also entertained until October last, when he was again taken seriously ill. He improved again, however, and on election day was able to visit the polls in his district. That was the last day he was able to leave the house, and he continued to grow worse, until death ensued shortly before three o'clock yesterday morning.

A wide circle of sincere friends deeply sympathize with his family in their affliction.

PRESS MEETING.

A meeting of the representatives of the Pittsburgh press was held at the office of the *Chronicle*, at four o'clock last evening, for the purpose of taking action relative to the death of Mr. Houston. Hon. James P. Barr, of the *Post*, was called to the chair, and Mr. J. G. Siebeneck, of the *Chronicle*, was appointed Secretary. After remarks appropriate to the occasion and expressive of the respect in which deceased was held by his associates, a committee, consisting of Messrs. Will S. Schoyer, C. L. Magee, C. N. Hazlett, David Lowry and E. M. O'Neil, was appointed to draft resolutions. After a brief absence the committee returned and reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, We have learned with deep regret of the death of Thomas P. Houston, for many years a member of the Pittsburgh press, whose talents and energies were identified with its progress and welfare in various capacities.

Resolved, That we express our profound sorrow at the loss of one who alike in his professional sphere and in private life was known only to be admired, and whose early death will be mourned by all who came in contact with him.

Resolved, That as a journalist the deceased, while winning the good will of the community by his constant efforts on behalf of all enterprises intended for the public good, at the same time enjoyed in an unusual degree the warm regard of his associates—a feeling, indeed, which was inevitable, when we remember his kind heart, gentle disposition and unvarying courtesy.

Resolved, That though removed from the walks of life in which he labored so faithfully, so honestly and with such constant brightness of spirit, and enjoyed in such large measure the earnest esteem of his associates, the memory of the deceased will long remain with us redolent of those kindly thoughts, cheerful words and tender acts of which his whole life abounded.

Resolved, That while thus making an expression of our own regrets, we tender our deepest sympathies to the family of deceased, whose bereavement is still greater, and that we order a copy of these resolutions to be engrossed and presented to them accordingly.

Resolved, That we attend the funeral of the deceased as a body.

The meeting then adjourned.

THE FUNERAL.

The funeral will take place from the residence of the parents of deceased, on Second avenue, near Ross street, at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning. The following gentlemen, members of the press, will act as pall-bearers: Eugene M. O'Neil, James P. O'Neil, William Schoyer, John N. Neeb, C. E. Locke, W. B. Horner, Thomas McConnell, Ed. Abel, John W. Pittock.

The Poultry Show.

The fifth annual exhibitition of the Western Pennsylvania Poultry Society will be given in old City Hall, Market street, from the 12th to the 18th of January, 1876. The exhibition of poultry, pigeons and pet animals promises to be the largest ever given here. The success of previous shows of the kind, and the well known energy of this society, gives assurance of a splendid display. Premium list now ready. Liberal premiums and the rules and regulations of the exhibition.

ROBERT LEE is charged before Alderman McMasters, on oath of George L. Davis, with aggravated assault and battery. It is alleged that the accused struck a daughter of the complainant in the mouth, knocking out four of her teeth. Lee was arrested and committed to jail for a hearing next Friday.

D. W. Evans' One-Price Department Store.

A GREAT CLEARANCE SALE OF FINE GOODS.

$15 Writing Desks Reduced to $10.

$60 Solid Gold Sets of Jewelry Reduced to $40.

$60 Silver Plated Tea Sets Reduced to $40.

A reduction from 20 to 40 per cent. on all of our Fine Goods in the Miscellaneous and Cutlery Departments from our already established Low Price.

Call early and secure bargains at

D. W. Evans' Department Store.

No. 87 Fifth Ave., Masonic Hall Building.

10c Dep. 25c Dep. 50c Dep. $1 Dep. $1 50 Dep. $2 00 Dep.

PITTSBURGH MORTUARY REPORT.

Deaths During the Week Ending Saturday Last—Infectious Diseases.

The mortuary report of the Board of Health for the week ending 25th inst. shows 45 deaths. Of these there were 24 white males, 20 white females and one colored male. The social relations were, married 16, single 27, widows 1, widowers 1. The nativity was: Pittsburgh 16, other parts of the United States 10, Germany 9, Ireland 7, Scotland 1, Wales 2. The ages were: Under one year, 9; from one to two years, 2; two to five, 2; five to ten, 2; ten to twenty, 3; twenty to thirty, 10; thirty to forty, 4; forty to fifty, 4; fifty to sixty, 3; sixty to seventy, 4; seventy to eighty, 2.

Causes of death: Abscess of liver, 1; accident by drowning, 1; accident by fall, 1; atelectasis, 1; congestion of brain, 1; chronic bronchitis, 1; cancer of tongue, 1; cirrhosis of liver, 1; cerebritis, 1; consumption, 10; convulsions, 2; croup, 1; debility, 1; chronic enteritis, 1; typhoid fever, 2; scarlet fever, 1; gastro enteritis, 1; heart, disease not specified, 1; valvular disease of the heart, 1; inguinal hernia, 1; pneumonitis, 2; peritonitis, 1; puerperal convulsions, 1; scrofula, 1; smallpox, 3; unknown, 1.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

reported in the city of Pittsburgh for week ending December 25, 1875:

| Wards. | Small pox. | Scar't fever. | Diph. ther'a | Typ'd fever. | Total |

The Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1875.

THE grain exports from Philadelphia last week were 180,006 bushels. Vessels are now in port to load with 255,200 bushels. The total grain exports during the year amount to 7,567,396 bushels.

THE inauguration of Governor HAYES, of Ohio, which is to be a very quiet affair, without a general military display, and also minus an inauguration ball, is an example worthy of general emulation.

IT IS now generally admitted by the English Government that its purchase of the telegraph lines in Great Britain was a serious and costly blunder. Let the Government of the United States profit by the lesson.

RANDALL, as we expected he would, denies the part attributed to him in the attack made upon Secretary BRISTOW by the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*. He has no such purpose in view as obstructing the war of the Secretary of the Treasury on the whisky thieves.

EVEN the sardonic Washington correspondent of the Springfield *Republican* says he finds that many sensible people are coming to the conclusion that there should be a Southern route to the Pacific, if for no other reason than to insure a wholesome competition.

IT IS intimated that, should Speaker KERR's health prove too poor to permit him to preside during the session, LAMAR will be chosen as Speaker *pro tem.* LAMAR is a great man. As Speaker, HENRY CLAY's overcoat would'nt make him a pea jacket.

THE State Dairymen's Association assembles in annual convention at Meadville to-day, the session continuing until Friday. Upwards of three thousand dairymen have been invited to attend, and there is every reason to anticipate the largest and most successful meeting of its character yet held in the State.

NEVER has there been a stronger argument to show the necessity of the continued national ascendancy of the Republican party as is to be found in the vehement disclaimers of the Democrats that their party is committed to the payment of rebel pensions and claims for emancipated slaves. Why do they consider it necessary to enter these oft-repeated denials?

THE New York *Herald* is a wonderful journal. It confounds Chief Justice WAITE, of the United States Supreme Court, with Chief Justice WHITE, of Utah, and eulogizes the former as having pronounced the doom of polygamy from the highest judicial tribunal in the land. The *Herald* dips into the future a good deal farther than any other human eye can see.

AS THE old lady said of the doctrine of total depravity—it was an excellent doctrine if people would only live up to it—so these large economies and reforms which the Democrats propose so glibly will be admirable if they are carried into practical effect. The great danger is that their virtuous resolves of this winter will prove to have been written on a cake of ice which, when the summer solstice approaches, will melt and disappear.

THE foreign commerce of New York last week was: General merchandise imports, $2,372,533; produce exports, $5,286,600, and specie exports, $296,785. The total imports of merchandise during the year amount to $313,286,063 against $380,355,233 for the corresponding period in 1874. The total exports of produce since January first are $251,201,497 against $281,672,623 in 1874, and the total exports of specie during the year have been $67,768,066 against $60,638,504 in 1874.

THE denials, all around, of the statements of the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* against Secretary BRISTOW leave its allegations entirely unsupported. The *Inter-Ocean*, editorially, tries to justify itself by saying that it must give the news in going; but as lying is not news the excuse is not good. There is no justification for the publication of what is untrue; and the fact that untrue reports are in circulation does not raise them to the dignity or respectability of news.

THE Democrats are not feeling nearly so happy over their anti-third term resolution in Congress as they were. On looking the matter over they begin to see that it was a big blunder on their part, since it has despoiled them of their ammunition. On the other hand, the Republican leaders are glad that the vote was taken, since no sane man can now charge a sane third term purpose on the Republican party. By pressing a vote on the subject, the opposition has been hoist with its own petard.

ONE of the most solid footed of American interests is that engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes by machinery, and in the innumerable preparations of leather and skins in other forms, such as goat skins, sheep skins, Russia, Morocco, and other hides which are now devoted to uses not dreamed of half a century ago. These trades have within a very few years past, grown into such importance and extent that a special building is to be erected in the Centennial grounds for the display of American leather goods exclusively. In this department of industry we can wax the world.

THE Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* says:

> The boast has been made by Missouri Democrats that Henderson has evidence which, unfortunately, only he can produce, that will fasten the guilt of the whisky frauds on the President himself."

This is, of course, too monstrous for belief. There is no doubt, however, that the President has been most shamefully deceived and used by a lot of selfish scoundrels who were his old war or ante-war associates, and in whom he has placed far too much confidence. It is to be hoped recent developments may teach him a lesson he will never forget.

THE United States appears to be exerting quite a salutary and beneficent influence in Egypt, through the agency of her military officers now serving in that country. They have inaugrated a system of schools to meet the wants of the rank and file of the Egyptian army, and it is reported to be working admirably. When the American officers took command not over two per cent. of the army could either read or write. Now the figures are wonderfully changed. There has also been a school organized for training boys in military tactics, and schooling them in all of the essential branches of a liberal education. The Khedive is so well pleased with these results that he is now erecting a seminary for the education of girls, at Cairo, which will accommodate upwards of a thousand students.

UNDER Republican administration the Ohio penitentiary was not only a self-sustaining institution, but an actual source of profit to the State. During the seven years of Republican management, beginning with November 1, 1866, and closing with October 31, 1873, the earnings of the prison over all expenses, including the purchase of new ground, building of new chapel, mill and shops, with furniture and machinery therefor, were $58,613 32. With Democrats at the helm it has been vastly different. The report of the directors and warden of the prison, just published, shows an apparent excess of earnings over expenditures, in 1875, of $20,335 49; but a closer scrutiny reveals the fact that the expenditures have exceeded the receipts by $35,492 25. This is in keeping with Democratic promises of "economy." They are magnificent promisers, but fail miserably in performance.

HOWEVER successfully advancing civilization treats other social questions, the problem of crime seems to be almost as difficult of solution as ever. The annual report of the Board of Police Justices of New York city for the year ending November 1, just published, shows the total number of cases disposed of by the police magistrates during that period to have been 91,399, of which more than two-thirds were those of males. The number of arrests was almost one to twelve of the entire population of the city. Of these, arrests on charge of grand larceny largely preponderated. Burglary comes next in order of numbers, and larceny from the person ranks third, while felonious assault stands fourth. The greatest number of offenders were drunkards, of which 36,091 were arraigned, 24,786 being males and 11,305 females. The Board says it is estimated that these and other cases, which are directly and indirectly due to the use of intoxicating liquors, constitute from seventy to ninety per cent. of the business done at the police courts. Ireland furnished the heaviest proportion of persons arraigned when the offense was intoxication and disorderly conduct, but in felonies, misdemeanors, and even vagrancy, the figures show the native Americans to be ahead.

THE RATE OF INTEREST.

One of the strongest arguments used by the inflationists during the last political campaign was the fact cited by them of the high rate of interest still exacted from borrowers. While money on call was a mere drug in New York and at other money centers, and the banks were overflowing with unused money, the needy borrowers who could not put up first-class collaterals were still compelled to pay exorbitant rates of interest.

These high rates became established when money was plenty and times were easy; and when times grew hard, the necessities of borrowers compelled them to pay whatever lenders chose to exact. In the cases of many who have failed within the year just closing, the assets which would have afforded a good dividend to creditors in 1873, have been since used up in trying to avoid bankruptcy by paying high rates of interest. The usurers have thus got what should have gone to the creditors had that been yielded to in 1873 which in 1875 has proved inevitable.

We do not mean to engage in any warfare upon money lenders, nor to indulge in any reflection upon those who choose to invest their means in the purchase of evidences of debt; but we feel justified in submitting to all who are engaged in such business whether the time has not come for reduced rates of interest? This is not a question personally addressed to particular individuals, but a question of general interest for general consideration, involving the business prosperity of all who are engaged in manufacturing or commercial pursuits. And it is a question which cannot be shirked. It is pressing now for consideration, and it is one that must be met.

The prices of everything else are coming down to the old basis very fast, and why should not the price of money keep pace with the general reduction? The prices of labor, of iron, of the necessaries of life, and of all the products of human industry, are tending rapidly to the standard which prevailed prior to 1861, and the general cry is that we must get down on "hardpan" before the shrinkage ceases and before the recuperation begins. But why should everything else get down to "hardpan" but money? We venture to predict that there will be no general recovery from the present depression until money, like everything else, has got down to its normal and real value.

We have heard of instances where new mortgages have been negotiated at six per cent. to take up old mortgages at ten per cent., and we have been glad to note this willingness to come down to the legal rate, even if it be but partial. Many a man can afford to pay six per cent. who cannot afford to pay eight and ten; and such has been the shrinkage in values, and in the profits of trade that it is unwise to expect that men who, in flush times, were able to pay high rates for money, can now afford to continue their payment. The times have changed; trade has changed; the rate of compensation has changed; and the rate for the use of money should adapt itself to these changes. The man who earned two dollars a day by his labor, a few years ago, can now earn but one; the merchant who made twenty per cent. on his sales has now to be content with five; and the manufacturer who was wont to reap a high rate of profit on his goods is now satisfied, in many cases, to sell his wares at cost.

If, therefore, the borrowers are compelled to accept of less profit on what they make or sell, the lenders must be content to accept of a corresponding rate for what they lend. Otherwise borrowers must cease to be borrowers. Men cannot long continue to pay out all their gains for interest, and it is as great a folly as it ever was to kill the goose that lays the golden egg. We must all get down to the same common level in business affairs, and the change for the better will not come until we do.

We repeat that all we have here said is strictly impersonal, and incapable of any special application. It is intended to be general in its application and effect. If labor must come down, rents and other charges must also come down, and if trade is to recuperate, the burdens upon trade must be lessened. Money lenders must learn to be satisfied with less profits. They must prosper, for awhile, upon the misfortunes of the community; but their permanent prosperity depends upon the general prosperity of the community in which they operate.

We will not press this matter further, just now; but it is time that public attention should be directed to it, and we have done our duty, for the present, in suggesting it for public consideration.

DEBT.

We have pointed out, frequently, the evils which have resulted to people in our various classes of municipalities from debt. In our judgment, debt is the cause of all the extravagance and corruption which has tainted nearly every large municipal corporation in the land, and the way out of these evils is the way out of debt and the facilities for contracting it.

And what is true of municipalities is true also of individuals. The one grand cause of our present commercial suffering and stagnation in trade is debt. In the flush times that preceded the panic of 1873, it was the easiest thing in the world to run in debt—to mortgage your house and lot or your farm, or to give your note for any purpose whatever; and the great difficulty, since then, has been and is, how to get rid of the burdens so thoughtlessly taken on. The man in debt has had all the enterprise and energy taken out of him by his sad experience, and the capitalist shrinks from trusting even those who might, by active enterprise, restore a little energy to the currents of trade. Everybody is afraid of everybody because everybody is loaded down with as much as, if not more than, he can carry.

The main lesson to be learned at the opening of the new year is, then, to avoid, if possible, the contraction of new debts. There is, of course, a certain amount of borrowing and lending necessary in carrying on mercantile business, and business cannot be carried on without it. We do not refer to that, but to the practice of buying things on credit upon the mere chance of being able, hereafter, to pay for them. "Pay as you go," and "buy only what you are certainly able to pay for," are safe rules for the future, and will help many troubled souls if they are lived up to. Avoid new debt as you would a pestilence. Many men who thought they were safe in their snug homesteads, and many farmers who, if they had been wise, would have had unincumbered farms, are now moaning and groaning under the weight of mortgages which have done them no good, and from which there is no present escape. To all such, the advice we have here given will need no special enforcement; but there are many others who have not yet such a bitter experience, and to them we commend the lesson which the example of these sufferers affords.

THE exporting countries would seem to have forced wheat on England faster than was needed, resulting in a marked depression of value. In addition to the activity displayed by this country in sending forward its surplus stock of wheat of the crop of 1874 during last July and August, Russia, Austria, France and even India rushed forward all they could, and as a result the imports into Great Britain were for the months of September, October and November, among the largest in the history of the trade. It is evident, therefore, that there will be little or no improvement in prices over there until some of the vast amount of wheat which they have been obliged to put in granaries is somewhat reduced. This, of course, will take some time, as their imports are now more than their immediate requirements. It has been a surprise to the English themselves to see so much wheat entering their country from Russia, whom they supposed at one time would be crying aloud for bread before next harvest.

A Briton's Solution of a Trade Problem.

One of the largest calico printers in England, in a recent letter to an American gentleman, wrote: "If you could abolish the import duty I think the cloth would soon begin to move to your country, and your countrymen would find better employment than in a close, unhealthy factory." This is something like the assurance that a highwayman might give in relieving a wayfarer of his valuable load because it is too heavy to carry.—*Graphic.*

Correct. Secretary Bristow has decided that the newly-elected United States Senators who received mileage for their attendance at the extra Executive session of the Senate last March are not entitled to mileage again this winter.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Burglars are quoted active and numerous.

The beginning. Spain's Centennial Commissioners have arrived.

Oregon, where they are plenty, is shipping whole cargoes of ship spars to the East, where they are sparse.

On and after the first of February visitors will not be admitted to the Centennial grounds without a pass.

Good behoof. A nail factory at Cortland, New York, has received an order for 300,000 tons of horse shoe nails.

The Appletons are shortly to publish a book on the immorality of church lotteries. It is probably an argument for celibacy.

The whites now number 2,500 in the Creek Nation, and seem likely to take it as the Normans took England, by intermarriage.

The day after to-morrow the people of Quebec will celebrate the centennial anniversary of the repulse of Montgomery under the city walls.

American ideas are furrowing the world. A lot of plows and seed corn was shipped from Iowa, recently, to an extensive planter at Singapore, British India.

A bill has been introduced in Congress granting protection to propagators of new fruits, etc., similar to that enjoyed by inventors under the patent laws.

A message under the sea, by telegraph, can be well expressed by the compound word *mare*, "the sea," and *scriptum*, "a writing"—"marescript" or "mariscript."

"The Kingdom of Heaven is within you." The *Hebrew Leader* believes that the Jews have strengthened by dispersion, and that they will never return to Palestine.

The total receipts of the New York theaters on Christmas Day were nearly $40,000, which must have made the managers regret that Christmas comes but once a year.

Bancroft, whose history has not been translated into their language, thinks that though the French people invented the word *ennui*, of all nations they know the least of it.

Commendable. The Women's Christian Temperance Union has issued an appeal begging the women of New York City not to set wine before their guests on New Year's Day.

In view of the strong probability that the prosecution against Loader, the paper-hanger, for perjury about Beecher, will be dismissed, the question may be asked why was it ever begun?

The damage to the Virginia City silver mines and mills by the October fire has been mostly repaired, and the mines are already producing more ore than the most hopeful could foretell.

A movement is on foot for the introduction of wheat into Japan and its substitution for rice as the principal food in that country. Wheat has more phospatic, or brain-feeding properties, than rice.

Young gentlemen who appear on the streets with books under their arms are not necessarily students. A patent has just been issued for a whisky flask in book form, with natural leaves and backs.

Congress is asked to impose a nominal stamp duty on articles of gold and silver made in this country, denoting the quality of the gold by affixing the carat, and establishing one uniform standard for silver.

A point for casuists. Two men were quarrelling in Montreal the other day, and A knocked B down, whereupon a horse, alarmed at the struggle, kicked B on the head and killed him. What is A guilty of?

A goldfish saved a Vermont hotel from burning the other day. A lamp exploded and set fire to the table, the heat cracked the globe occupied by the goldfish, the water put out the fire, and cooked the fish.

It is said that George W. Fishback, who first unearthed the St. Louis whisky frauds, has bought an interest in the *Evening Journal* of that city, for the purpose of pushing the fight.

The properties of the *Eucalyptus* tree in purifying the air of miasmatic exhalations have become somewhat celebrated. It is now said that the leaves, when prepared in the form of decoctions or powders, are highly efficacious in cases of fever.

A New York paper tells of a chimney sweep in that city who amuses himself in his leisure hours by composing excellent music. That's nothing. Pittsburgh boasts of an erudite knight of the paste-brush who can post bills in seven different languages, either plain or in colors.

The existence of cellulose—the substance composing the woody fiber of plants—and of glycogen, or animal starch, has been discovered in the blood, muscles and liver of man and of the higher animals. This discovery is expected to throw light upon the fermentation of the blood in malarial districts.

Consolidation—Centeralization—One State.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

As order is said to be heaven's first law, why should not order be the first law of nations? And yet we know it is not, but so far from it, the most gigantic and complicated disorder is the result of the law. What more complicated disorder can be imagined or conceived than our system of government presents? We are so accustomed, and have been so trained to think and call our government a beautiful fabric, that it is difficult to overcome our preconceived notions, and it is true we can see very much indeed that is grand, beautiful and harmonious in our national system of government. It is certainly the gentlest and least burdensome of any government on earth. But what can we say of our State governments? Alas, we can say nothing flattering or encouraging to the adherents of State rights. State rights have been always, and are now, our very greatest calamity and curse. What do we want with so many governments, that are only hot-beds of corruption, fraud, extravagance and conflicting laws, when *one Government, one State* and *one set of laws* would answer in every respect a better purpose? As a people we are a government-oppressed people. We have too much government. The people do not need it, nor do they want it. It is imposed upon the people by the vast army, which no man can number, of professional office-seekers, politicians and demagogues, led by a corrupt newspaper press; an army—an enemy fighting against the true interests of the people and for their own selfish interests in the multiplication of States and rapid increase of offices, and a like increase in expense and taxes, so that when the people foot the bills of this army, but little is left for themselves and families.

The people want a change—a more simple, cheap and efficient form of government, *dispensing with all of our State governments, and obliterating all State lines*, and calling the new State the *United State of America*—one State, one Government, one Governor or President, to be elected by a direct vote of the people, for one term of six years; our Representatives to go up to Washington from all the various Congressional districts as they do now, and elected for a term of four years. The United State would be divided into Senatorial districts according to population, thereby doing away with the present unjust distribution, Senators to go elected by the people for a term of six years, and in order to obviate the demoralizing tendency of so many elections and the want of a full vote of the people, all elections should be held on one and the same day, and that day to be a national holiday.

Plain, simple laws for governing the people to be enacted by Congress; all laws to be general—general property laws, general criminal laws, general educational laws, general insurance laws, general transportation laws; and all local matters, as the chartering of a bridge, gas, ferry or manufacturing company, to be left to the courts of the various districts; county lines or rewards as they are, also county governments, subject, of course, to the laws of the State.

By our new consolidated State we would do away with all the conflicting laws of the different States of the Union, which laws it is impossible for any man to comprehend; and instead, we should have one set of plain, simple laws, that all would fully understand—laws made by the best and ablest men of the country, instead of the crude and wretched laws we now have made by fifth-rate men, who know nothing about the people or the wants of the people. Such are the men that undertake the grave and responsible business of legislation, a class of men whose ignorance is only equaled by their audacity. But under our new consolidated State our laws would be made by our best and ablest men, for as a rule our best men go to Congress; and still we do not claim that Congress is all it should be, but it is immeasurably superior in ability and moral worth to the average State Legislature.

But admitting Congress to be no better, it is easier to watch one set of bad men at Washington than thirty-seven sets in as many State capitols. We want a cheap, simple, efficient form of government for the people, and we will have it. Let the people organize clubs, and let the good work go on until no county in the Union shall be without its consolidation club.

T. J. H.

Another rich gold mine is discovered in Cherokee county, Georgia. It is said to yield $500 to the ton.

BROOKVILLE, PA.

Death of Dr. Hugh Dowling—A Dreary Christmas—How Holiday Feasts were Spoiled—Wholesale Raids on Poultry Coops—Close of Court—The Dominant Offense—"Greenhorn's" Letter—The "Commercial"—Dullness of the Lumber Business, and Its Effect on Trade in General—A Family Difficulty—Brass Band.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial

BROOKVILLE, PA., December 27, 1875.

Doctor Hugh Dowling, of this place, died this morning of dropsy of the heart. Dr. Dowling has been a resident of Brookville for thirty-three years, and was the last of the old practitioners of the place. He came here when the country was new and sparsely populated, and when long rides over bad roads without pay were the feasts to which medical men were invited. His rides frequently extended for thirty miles. I have known Dr. Dowling for twenty years, and was at one time associated with him in the practice of medicine; and I can say to his credit that I have never known him to be guilty of a dishonorable act toward a member of his profession, nor have I ever known him to turn any one from his door or refuse to render professional aid to any one on account of inability to pay. Men have lived and died who were possessed of more of this world's goods, and who have been honored with greater preferment by their fellow-citizens in shape of political positions, but no one has ever lived here and passed away who has rendered the community more unremunerated service; and although he leaves no monument in the shape of great palaces or gold and silver, his kind and unremitting attention to the suffering poor has engraved his name and memory on the hearts of thousands who will truly mourn his loss as that of a friend in need.

Christmas has been here and left us, as others have in former years; but take it altogether it was one of the most dreary Christmases ever celebrated in this county, owing partly to the stringency of the times, but more especially to the horrible condition of the roads and the inclemency of the weather. The churches have all had ceremonies suitable to the occasion. The Protestant churches generally had their Sabbath school anniversaries, while the Catholics, besides their usual ceremonies, had a church fair in progress.

As usual, there has been great havoc among the poultry, but very few of those who invested money in that kind of luxuries had the pleasure to feast on them, as the midnight raiders depopulated almost every chicken and turkey coop in the town, and many a family who retired in the evening promising themselves a feast of fat things, found in the morning that good poultry as well as riches take unto themselves either wings and fly away or legs and run away. Your correspondent has reason to sympathize with the sufferers, as he is himself one of the twenty-five or thirty victims of these hen-roost robberies.

Court closed on last Friday evening, and, take it all in all, it is to be hoped we ne'er shall look upon its like again. Your correspondent "Greenhorn" said that nearly every offense under the criminal law was on the calendar, which was true, but that of violation of the seventh Commandment was the dominant one.

During the progress of court a number of occasions arose in which there was a crossing of swords between the disciples of Blackstone and Esculapius, and the contest waxed fierce and hot at times; but I believe, as a rule, Esculapius carried off the laurels, and his disciples strut around with feathers up like a sprucy game chicken.

The question as to the identity of the man who committed an assault and battery on that historical personage, Billy Patterson, has lost its significance here, as the whole town is up to "Greenhorn," who gave such a graphic and life-like description of the scene in the McMurtrie case and the epidemic in Perry township. I heard an ex-sheriff say the picture was not overdrawn, and that many a one in the audience breathed easier after the court had shown the line of demarcation, but he thought "Greenhorn" ought to be ashamed of himself to publish it to the world. I can only say the ex-sheriff was one of the crowd who so eagerly listened to the discourse, and on actual weight was fifty pounds lighter when the matter was over. If "Greenhorn" can be found, he will be handed over to the tender mercy of the doctor for punishment; if they fail in finding him, the punishment is to be visited on Col. Realf, of the COMMERCIAL.

The COMMERCIAL is as eagerly sought after here as ever, and there are double the number of that paper sold here than all the other dailies combined.

Our business men here are considerably cramped, in consequence of there being no sale for lumber, and business is consequently dull; but Brookville is not dead yet, but has a bright future before it, as we have great natural resources in the shape of coal, timber and agricultural lands. I believe our present business men have the confidence of the people as honest men, and that everybody should be done to assist them in their embarrassments.

During the summer and autumn, a number of fine dwellings have been erected. Long & Pearsall, George Van Vleet and the Messrs. Blood have done honor to themselves and the town in the buildings which they have erected.

There was a muss kicked up in a family a few days since, in regard to the Centennial. The family was too large in proportion to the funds for all to go, and a difficulty was to decide who should go and who stay at home. The old folks were about to settle it with the bootjack and broomstick, when Mike suggested that mam and the boys had better go this time, and dad go next time, and in case the girls remained single, he was to take along. The natural sense of said Mike's head was always level, and he compromised on that basis.

The Brookville brass band appeared in a most gorgeous and beautiful new uniform, in which they paraded our streets on Christmas day. The band is composed of a fine-looking lot of young men, and whether gauged from their appearance or skill as musicians, we feel proud of them, and think they will compare favorably with any band in the country. A. P. H.

PERSONAL.

General George B. McClellan, who is now living in Baltimore, will probably be appointed to a position in the service of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, with the title of General Superintendent or General Manager.

A Vermont rustic, Aurick Cressey, who can neither read, write nor make a figure, has developed the remarkable faculty of instantly solving mentally the most difficult arithmetical problems. In short, Aurick is a mathematical oracle.

A Georgia judge has been led by the visit of Mr. George H. Pendleton, of Ohio, to that State, to investigate the pedigree of the latter. He finds that Mr. Pendleton's immediate ancestors lived in Georgia, and that the Ohio politician is "no more a Northerner in lineage than an American born in France is a Frenchman."

Christmas day was the ninety-first birthday of two twins named Daniel and James Prince, who live at West Springfield and Goshen, Mass., and who are doubtless the oldest twins living in the country. They strongly resemble each other in form, feature and movements, and each still retains good mental and physical powers.

"Mamma," asked a little four-year-old son of one of our prominent citizens, the other day, as he pursued his studies of pictorial nature on the Turkey carpet; "what's the meaning of 'Amen?'" The lady, in default of a more explicit explanation that did not readily occur to her, answered: "So let it be,' my boy." A few days later, the child was heard to ask what 'Amen' means, mamma." "What means it, my son?" replied mamma. "Mustn't touch it," was the startling version of the little one. This is a true story.

Some of our artists who are struggling so nobly to lift America up to the position occupied by European nations as regards art, find themselves sometimes in very straitened circumstances. The Paris correspondent of the New York *Post* gives an account of two cases that recently fell under his observation in that city. One of the most promising young sculptors in Paris, who has acquired considerable reputation in France, and who is now on friendly terms with some of the most distinguished French artists, found himself in such a condition a few years ago that with his wife sick in bed and a boy eight years old to be cared for, he was forced to go about the streets in the midst of winter and trying to sell some of his own little busts and figures. There is now dwelling in the Latin Quarter a clever and cultured artist, who has pawned all his own and his wife's jewelry and run in debt, while his pictures offered for sale in Boston and New York cannot find purchasers on account of the scarcity of money.

LAST week an experienced hunter and woodsman living in Martinsville, Pa., who had gone out hunting on the mountains, failed to return home. After waiting forty-eight hours a party of twenty men set out to look for him, and finally discovered his body terribly lacerated as if by a wild beast. Further exploration resulted in the discovery, a mile or so away, of the hunter's gun, and near it the body of an immense catamount. Signs of a fearful struggle were found near by on the snow, and the following is the probable explanation of the tragedy:

The hunter, in passing along through the woods, had discovered the catamount in the oak tree. He fired at it, hit it, and it fell to the ground. Being an unerring shot, and the animal lying still on the ground, the hunter had no other thought than that he had killed it, and walked to where it lay, and, standing his gun aside, began to load, and probably pushed the prostrate catamount with his foot. Instead of being killed it was only badly wounded and stunned by the fall. Reviving, and discovering its enemy, with all its natural ferocity increased by pain, it sprang upon him, and the contest followed—scratches, the laceration of which will never be known, resulting in the death of both combatants.

A Valuable Medical Treatise.

The edition for 1876 of the sterling Medical Annual, known as Hostetter's Almanac, is now ready, and may be obtained, free of cost, of druggists and general country dealers in all parts of the United States and British America, and indeed in every civilized portion of the Western Hemisphere. It combines, with the soundest practical advice for the preservation and restoration of health, a large amount of interesting and amusing light reading, and the calendar, astronomical calculations, chronological items, &c., are prepared with great care, and will be found entirely accurate. The issue of Hostetter's Almanac for 1876 will probably be the largest edition of a medical work ever published in any country. The proprietors, Messrs. Hostetter & Smith, Pittsburgh, Pa., on receipt of a two cent stamp, will forward a copy by mail to any person who cannot procure one in his neighborhood.

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, December 28, 1875.

The financial situation remains wholly unchanged, the amount business being light and the condition, the loan market very quiet. The nation banks were some of them quite surprised to-day, by the sudden and unexpected change of policy on the part of the Comptroller of the Currency, in calling for statement of December 18th instead of 24th or 31st, as was expected, and for with the most of them were preparing. The consequence will be that the statement will probably show more correctly the actual average condition of the banks than would otherwise be the case, and some of em, while in good condition, will not make so good a showing as they would at the latter dates when they had been heavily presented backs and running up New York balances in expectation of this call.

So far as a cautry inquiry can reveal, the January dividends will be pretty well kept up. The dividends will not in all cases be made strictly out of the earnings of the last six months, but the amount of surplus is large id the banks can generally better and to pay a dividend partially out of a surplus, than to pass over a regular divend date, or to make a material reduction the percentage.

—Leading business men are beginning to inquire with so force whether Pittsburgh is going to ve any of the benefits of the reductions freight rates, at the East. At present sights are being taken from New Yorland Philadelphia to Chicago at less than 50 per cent. of the rate from Pittsburgh, and shippers in that direction feel the necessity of equalizing matters somewhat. The probability is, however, that in struggles of the railway kings, the interests of our city will not be fully recognizantil such recognition is compelled by establishment of a perfect railway coetition to the West. Let the connectihink to the Northwest be completed as n as possible, and there will be little dar of our freighting business being ignd in the future. The Philadelphia Ler has the following comments on sonf the features of the dispute:

For more than a ; the merchants of the Atlantic seaboard e have been more or less agitated upon question of cheap and equal rates for the isportation of freight to and from the inter The immediate cause of the recent outbreak of indignation was an alleged inequality in rates from Boston and New York to the Wne New York railroads being charged wisdiscriminating against the trade of that city. It is shown that at this particular time ; discrimination was more imaginthan real, because the great bulk of business from New York was still g done under contracts made last summer at lower rates than those claimed of from Boston. Upon this point William H. Vanderbilt, at the recent confer with a committee of merchants, expr himself as follows: "During the summe freight rates were ruinously low, and September the New York roads advanced the fifty cents on first-class. Most of the business had since been done at special rates over, and it was supposed that the an of the merchants on the ast ject was due to the fact that their contracts were about expir When the rates were raised it was not died to injure New York merchants, but to pay prices for small coasting business November all the trunk lines joined an increase of rates to secure cents, believing that the new rk merchants were protected under contracts." Here is a confession that is to furnish to the New England and the Philadelphia merchants reason why thehold not adopt the New York schedule dished in November, as the Mr. Vanderbilt expressly, "to get paying prices for the shipping business." Had they done so the have resulted in Boston paying seventy-or eighty cents for what New York was pe only thirty cents on the bulk of its bus. Our experience has taught us that transportation business and freight charges questions can be decided by few outsiders, that the adjustment of differences as during may, with greatest safety, be left to companies themselves.

—We learn hyatches from Washington that the Sary of the Treasury has given directionshe retirement of $644,550 legal tendotes, on account of the national bank ation issued during December. Thll leave the outstanding legal tendnti further reduced to $71,327,200. Tmount of additional national bank nissued since November 1st is $1,761, and the total amount issued since the age of the act of June 14, 1874, is $12,71. The amount of legal tender notes deed by national banks for the purpose dring circulation since November 1st 1857,206.

—The followinie shows the prices of gold, Governmeonds, rail way stocks, etc., at the varfonsions of the New York Stock Exchange ng the day, furnished by the Fifth Nal Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

	0 11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:00
December 28, 1875.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Gold	112⅞	112¾	112¾	113	113
U. S. 6s, 1881, coup.			119¼		
5-20's, 1865			118¾		
5-20's, 1867			118¾		
5-20's, 1867, registered			118¾		
5-20's, 1868			122		
10-40's, coupons			117¼		
10-40's, coupons			117¼		
Currency 6's			122½		
New 5 per cents			113¼		
Western Union Tel	73⅞	73⅞	73⅞	73⅞	73⅞
Quicksilver	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
Pacific Mail	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾
Panama					
Adams Express	164	164	164	164	164
Wells-Fargo Ex	84	84	84	84	84
American Express	57½		57½		
United States Express					
New York Central	104		104¾	104¾	104¾
Erie	15¾		15¾		15¾
Michigan Central	59⅞		59⅞		59⅞
Michigan Southern	59⅛	59⅛	59⅛		59⅛
Illinois Central	96¾	97¼			
Cleve. & Pittsburgh	86¾		86¾		
Chicago & Northw'n			38¾	39	39
Do preferred			66¾	66¾	66¾
Rock Island	94		104¼		104¼
St. Paul, common	34¾	35¼	35¼		35¼
Do preferred	66¾	66¾	67	67¼	67¼
Wabash, common	31		31		
Fort Wayne	97¾		97¼		
Ohio & Mississippi	16¾		16¾		16¾
Union Pacific	75		75		75¼
Kansas Pacific	9¾		9¾		
Ka nsas & St. Joe	20		20		20½
Atlantic & Pac. pref'd					33½
Iron Mountain	12¾		12¾		12¾
C., C., & I. C.	8¾	8¾	8¾		8¾
Missouri Pacific	12		12		12
South Carolinas, Ap.	33½		33½		
Tennessee, Ap.	46		46		
Missouri 6's	102¾		102¾		

—The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, ceived by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central	52¾	52¾	
Reading	52¼	52¾	
United Co's of N. J	132		
Oil Creek		11¾	
Lehigh Valley	61¾		
Central Transp'n Co	46		
Empire Transp'n Co			
P. C. & St. L., m. & n	80		

—The combined capita of Rothschilds is stated by Emile Burmon well known publicist, to have attained present year to the almost incalculable y seventeen billions of francs, or $3,400. The significance of these stupend ures, says the New York Sun, may be conceived by comparison, but there is n in the history of private wealth with which they can be compared. The capital of the ge, the states of Lord Dudley, the Marquis ate and the head of the family of Gro belong relatively to a humble category hich the city of New York has contributhe fortunes of Astor, Vanderbilt and Stev The financial resources attributed to Rothschilds can best be measured by coung then with the funded debts of the countries on the globe. The capital of house, is estimated by M. Burnouf, is equal o the whole funded debt of Greatain, or that of France, and considerably ds the national debt of the United States.

A single century, or the ple span of one man's life, has sufficed fo accumulation of this fortune, and the rise author from a shabby rookery in Franko the financial dominion of Europe. A ber of Rothschild's first decisive triuin the London Exchange—the day after Wo, just sixty years ago—Jacob Jmas already a rich man. The great fortunhich the latter began this is not believ created at present fifty millions of dollarsthe inheritance of his contemporary ben volien to more than sixty times thatlthough its territories are not to be th ony map, and the names of its representers are set off with no princely dignities ve less the House of Rothschild must be ked among the foremost warsstaining world-compelling powers of the earth.

—The New York *Financial Ch* enters a strong protest against the ion of the surplus of the banks. The bank could sell all possible aid, and this tax would le them. If this purpose is persisted in it ind in a division of the surplus in extra duts and so escape taxation. On account o recommendation certain banks are no ding a large extra surplus, it is also held, is in violation of one of cardinal principles of banking. We quote

"The surplus is neither more nor than an insurance fund, consisting of undi profits, and is the ordinary all of a bank, to guarantee the solvency of tution and to secure the payment of deposi. The greater the surplus of bank, the greater, other things being is the safety and protection of the public ealing with that bank."

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closes at 113.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, December 28.—Money at 6@7 per cent. Prime mercantile paper per cent. Customs receipts $220,000. The Treasurer disbursed $200,000. Clear 46,500,000. Produce exports for the week 9,000. Sterling 485@485¼.

GOLD.

Gold was firmer toward the close it advanced to 113. The opening and price of the day was 112⅞. Rates paid for were 1, 2, 3, 2⅝, 4, 4½, 5, 7 and finally cent.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Governments firm and in good demand. Railroad bonds firm. State bonds but steady, except Tennessees and Virginias, which were better. The upward mot at the Stock Exchange was inaugurated early and made further progress to-ten prices advanced from ¼ to 1¾ per the advance being most marked in Western ares. The improvement in Western ares was stimulated by a rumor that a rep ive of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada was in Chicago on Western bound freight. The largest ance was in Union Pacific, which rose 1¾ to 75¾ followed by St. Paul, which ced from 35¼ to 36 for common and to 67¾ for preferred. Then came North ern common going up from 33 to 33⅞. The action in Pacific Mail were wider than prices ranged from 39¾ to 40¾, sales at 39¾@39¾. Lake shore closed after selling at 59¾ and 60. New 5's advanced to 106¼. New York Central 105, Michigan Central to 60, Western Un 73¾ and Union and Mississippi to 17⅞ fluctuations were slight, except in the Missouri Pacific, which dropped from 13¾. Transactions were 172,000 shar which 25,000 were Pacific Mail, 23,000 Union, 5,000 Northwestern, 5,000 St. Pau 10,000 preferred, 6,000 Erie, 35,000

Shore and 5,000 Ohio and Mississippi. The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.

W. U. Telegraph	73⅞	Rock Island	104¾
Pacific Mail	39¾	St. Paul	36¾
Mariposa	8¾	Do preferred	66¾
Do preferred	9	Toledo & Wabash	35¾
Adams Express	110½	Do Fort Wayne	97¼
Wells Fargo Ex	84¼	Terre Haute	5
American Ex	56¾	Do preferred	20
United States Ex	63¾	Chicago & Alton	97¾
New York Central	104¾	Do preferred	105¾
Erie	15¾	Ohio & Mississippi	16¾
Do preferred	31	Delaware & Lack	113¾
Do preferred	130	Atlantic & Pac Tel	18
Mich. Centralnior	59¾	Indiana Central	3¾
Panama	125	Burling'n & Quincy	113
Lake Shore	59¾	Hannibal & St. Joe	29¼
Illinois Central	96¼	Union Pac. stock	75¾
Clev. & Pitts	86¾	Cen. Pac. bonds	107¾
Northwestern	38¾	Union Pac. bonds	105¾
Do preferred	65¾	Do land grant	101¾
C. C. C. & I	8¾	Dginik: fund bds	96¾
N. J. Central	105¾		

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	123¾	New 5's	112¾
5-20's, 1865	115¾	10-40's registered	116¾
5-20's, 1865, new	119¾	10-40's coupons	117¾
5-20's, 1867	121¾	Currency 6's	122¾
5-20's, 1868	122¾		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	41¾	Virginia, new	38¼
Tennessee, new	39¾	Missouri 6's	102¾
Virginia, old	40		

LONDON, December 28, 5 p. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £117,000. The rate of discount in open market for three months bills was 2⅞ per cent., or ½ below the Bank of England rate. Consols for money 94 25-32, for account 94 1-16. United States bonds—5-20's, 1865, 104; do 1867, 107; 10-40's 103½; new 5's 105¾. Railroad securities—New York Central 96; Erie 14⅝; do preferred 30.

PARIS, December 28.—Rentes 65 francs 75 centimes.

FRANKFORT, December 28.—United States bonds—New 5's, 99¾.

NEW ORLEANS, December 28.—Gold 112⅝; Sight ¼ discount. Sterling—Commercial 540¼@541¼.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, December 28, 1875.

There was a generally quiet feeling in mercantile circles to-day, and the volume of business taken in the aggregate was quite light. The grain and produce trades are quite dull, and complaints are rife among dealers as to the unsatisfactory character of business in that line. The dullness is in a great part naturally attributable to the indisposition of buyers to carry heavy stocks of any class of merchandise over the first of the year, and therefore purchases are strictly confined to immediate requirements. The same cause has a more fully recognized and decided influence in the dry goods, boot and shoe, hardware and general merchandise jobbing branches, where trade is usually in a state of almost complete suspension at this period of the year. The wholesale grocers report a moderately good trade, which receives considerable enhancement by a comparison with the almost complete suspension of business in this line that was experienced a year ago. In prices today there was nearly nothing to report, the changes being few and unimportant.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	2,815	Cheese, bxs	80
Corn, bus	6,300	Butter, pkgs	180
Wheat, bus	1,800	Bacon, pcs	6,350
Barley, bus	9,000	Bacon, tcs	150
Rye, bus	400	Hay, bales	557
Oats, bus	1,400		

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free of elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—Trade continued dull and apathetic to-day, with little change worthy of note. Receipts are somewhat increased, which in the unsatisfactory state of the market has a slight tendency toward ease in prices. We quote: Michigan white wheat $1 38@1 40 ₱ bushel; Pennsylvania and Ohio do $1 35@1 35; Northwestern red $1 32@1 36; prime soun red winter at $1 27@1 30; low grade do $1 15 @1 25; rejected do $1 00@1 10, as to quality. Corn was in some request but unchanged in price. We quote new car at 48@50c for mixed; 51@56c for choice yellow; new shelled 52@54c for choice. Oats were steady with sales of 1 car Ohio white at 46c; 1 car do in sacks at 49c. We quote choice Western white at 44@45c ₱ bushel; prime do 43@44c; ohio and Pennsylvania do 42@43c; dark to light mixed 39@41c. Barley—Canada $1 30@1 35 ₱ bushel; choice spring at $1 30; common to good do $1 15@1 25; choice fall $1 10@1 15; low grades do 90c@$1 05. Rye—80@83c ₱ bushel for prime. Jobbing prices of mixed oats run $@50c above quotations.

FLOUR—There is little expectation by some dealers of an advance in prime grades of flour during the next month, but at present prices are only inquiry with an active jobbing demand for first-class brands. We quote the wholesale prices of the local millers as follows: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 75@8 00 bbl; No. 1 amber do $7 25@7 50; wheat flour $6 25@7 00; in sacks $5 00@5 50 bbl. The following are the prices being dealers for standard brands of flours are steady as follows: Choice brands of white winter wheat flour $7 75@8 00; well known brands of family flour $7 00@7 25; Wisconsin is quoted at $6 50@6 75; Minnesota $6 75@7 00; fancy St. Louis $8 00@8 50; choice patents $8 50@9 00; new red winter wheat flour is active at $6 00@6 25; Graham flour $7 00@7 25; self raising flour, in 9 lb packages, $3 25 ₱ dozen; package corn meal 80c per bushel; oatmeal $7 00 ₱ bbl; buckwheat flour $5 @5 50.

HAY—Under the influence of a liberal supply the market is easy and a shade lower, with no demand except for prime grades by the quote prime No. 1 timothy on track, at $18 00@19 00; low No. 2 $17 00@17 00; No. 1 upland prairie $17 00@18 00. Sales from store were steady at $21 00@23 00.

MILL FEED—The overstocked and depressed condition of the trade continues and prices are heavily shaded. We quote bran at 80@90c a cwt; seconds 90c@$1 00 ₱ cwt; middlings $1 15@1 25 ₱ cwt; corn meal in round lots $1 40 ₱ cwt; chopped feed $1 25@1 30.

Country Produce.

APPLES—The market is dull and depressed under the influence of an over-abundant supply which holders are rather disposed to force upon the market. Prices are easy and slightly lower. Choice eating apples run at $3 25@3 50 ₱ barrel; large sizes at $2 75@3 00; common to medium grades in light demand at $2 00@2 50.

BEANS—The stock continues excessive and the market is weak. Prime white navy beans are quoted in a jobbing way at $1 40@1 50 per bushel; mediums are nominally $1 25@1 35.

BEESWAX—The market is quiet with little doing except in a jobbing way: nominally 30@33c ₱ ₱.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—We quote buckwheat flour firm and stronger at $3 00@3 25 ₱ cwt.

BUTTER—There continues to be a steady demand for the fine and strictly choice butter at full prices, while medium grades are rather sluggish. We quote prime to choice dairy at 28@30c; fair to good 25@26c; common to fair 15@23c.

CHEESE—The market continues to move rather slowly but steadily for prime qualities, with a fair stock in warehouse and moderate receipts. We quote prime Ohio factory at 13¾@14c ₱ ₱ for September; New York Goshen 14@15c; Sweitzer 16@16c; Limburger 13@16c; quarters and rates irregular.

DRIED FRUITS—There is a large supply and very light demand at the following quotations: Bright apples, sliced, 11¼@12c; Bright apples, quartered, 9@10c; Peaches, halves, new, 12½@13½c; Peaches, peeled, 20@21c; Blackberries 14c; Huckleberries 13@13c; Raspberries 34@35c; Cherries, pitted, 25@26c; Cherries, unpitted, 8@9c.

EGGS—The supply was liberal and the market was easy. Quotations for strictly fresh are 27@27½c per dozen; pickled are in good supply and easy at 24@26c.

GAME—There was an abundant supply and the market was decidedly depressed. We quote venison at 18c per pound for short saddles; 15 @16c for long saddles; whole deer 10@12c per pound. Rabbits sold at 30@35c per pair; squirrels are not wanted at any price; ordered at 50c per dozen. Wild turkeys are quoted at $1 75@2 25 per dozen; grouse $4 00@4 50 per dozen; prairie chickens $4 00@4 50 per dozen; pheasants do $3 50@4 00.

HONEY—New domestic honey is steady at 25 @26c ₱ ₱; California is quoted at 30c ₱ ₱.

HOPS—Business in hops is only for present use and prices continue depressed. Choice 1875s crop sells at 15@20c, while mediums are to be had at lower prices.

MINCE MEAT—Prices are quoted at 10½@11c ₱ ₱.

NUTS—The supply is liberal and the market easy. Chestnuts are easy at $3 00@3 25 ₱ bushel; peanuts are in fair request at easy prices; prime white Tennessee nuts sale at 6@6½c, according to quality; Virginia 7½@8c; hickorynuts are easy at $1 25@1 50 ₱ bushel; walnutsdepressed at 30@40c ₱ bushel; nazel nuts is $4 50@4 75 ₱ bag.

PEARS—There is a good demand, with choice Californias selling rapidly at $3 75@4 00 ₱ box.

POTATOES—The trade in round lots was unimportant, while from store the market was steady. We quote for round lots: Early Rose at 90@35c for Peerless and Early Rose; 40@45c for prime peachblows. From store there is a quiet but easy market at 45@50c ₱ bushel.

POULTRY—The market was rather firm under the influence of cool weather. Quotations are rather nominal, transactions being largely made at shaded prices. Live chickens are quoted at 4½@5c ₱ pair; live turkeys 7c@$1 25. Dressed poultry were active and firmer; chickens are 14@15c ₱ ₱; turkeys 14@16c; ducks 14@15c; geese 9@10c.

VEGETABLES—Onions are in large stock, and dull. We quote at $1 20 ₱ bushel. Dried green peas are quoted at $1 65@1 75 ₱ bushel. Turnips 30@40c ₱ bushel. Beets 45@50c ₱ bushel. Parsnips 60@70c ₱ bushel.

Provisions.

Trade was steady to-day without especial features worthy of notice, and wholly unchanged quotations.

BACON—We quote shoulders at 10½c ₱ ₱; prices for sides are nominal as follows: clear rib sides 14½c; clear sides 15½c.

HAMS—We quote plain sugar-cured easy at 16c; sugar-cured shoulders 11¾@12c; breakfast bacon is quoted at 16c; dried beef easy at 14½@ 14¾c; beef tongues, per dozen, $7 00; ham sausage 16c.

MESS PORK—The market is easy but not quotably lower. We quote at $22 50@22 75 per bbl.

LARD—We quote prime lard, refined, in tierces, ₱ ₱ 13¾@14c; half bbls do 14¼@14½c; in buckets 14¾@15c; in 5 lb caddies, 17c; in 3 lb caddies, 17¾c; in 1 lb glass, 18c; in 5 lb do; 17½c; in 6 lb do, 17½c.

LARD OIL—The market is easy. We quote extra No. 1 lard oil, current make, $1 05@1 08@ 1 10 per gallon; No. 1 do, 90c; No. 2, 75c.

TALLOW—We quote choice in barrels now at 10@ 10¼c; choice country rendered 9@9¼c; medium do 7½@8c.

Petroleum.

December 29.—There was a somewhat firmer feeling in crude petroleum, with an advance of 1⅛@2⅛c, while refined was steady and unchanged.

CRUDE—The market was strong and steady and advanced. We quote crude at wells at $1 45 @1 46¾; Union and United do at $1 45@1 45½; Pennsylvania, Grant and Relief do at 1 42½@ 1 43½; immediate shipment, $1 70@1 72½. Sales and resales to the aggregate of 32,000 barrels were reported.

REFINED—There was a rather unsatisfactory report of the state of prices in the East, but the feeling here was at least steady, with a tendency toward firmness. We quote standard white car lots at 10c for prompt; 10½c for early January. New York rules at 12¾@12¾c for prompt. Philadelphia is quoted at 12¾c for spot. Baltimore rules at 12¾@13c.

OIL BARRELS—Are steady and unchanged at $1 15@1 20 for city; $1 10 for country.

(By Western Union Telegraph.)

NEW YORK, December 28, closing 27.—There is an absence of important export demand, with prices held as before. Crude in bulk 7¾c for prompt and December; 60 in shipping order 10¼c on spot, and 10¼@10½c for December; refined 12¾@12¾c for spot and December; cases 16¼@16¾c; naptha 8¾@9¾c. At Baltimore refined is quoted at 12¾c; at Philadelphia 12¾c.

TITUSVILLE, December 28.—The *Courier* says: United opened at 8, 42 and advanced to 41¾, closing at $1 41¾@1 45. Immediate shipment closed at $1 68¾, and Upper road at $1 75@1 75¾. The total sales were 25,000 barrels.

OIL CITY, December 28.—The *Derrick* says: United opened at $1 41¾ bid, and advanced to $1 45¾ bid; $1 46@1 46¾ asked. Small sales of shipment as high as $1 70. The total sales were 32,000 barrels.

TITUSVILLE, December 28.—Market opened firm at $1 70@1 72½.

OIL CITY, December 28.—Market very firm at $1 71½.

ROUSEVILLE, December 28.—Market quiet but firm at $1 67¾ bid; $1 70 asked.

TIDIOUTE, December 28.—Market dull and lower; offered at $1 71¼.

FARRELL, December 28.—Market quiet but firm; United $1 43¾; shipment $1 70.

PHILADELPHIA, December 28.—Market quiet and firm; standard white 13¾c; crude 6¾c; cases 16¼c.

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, December 28.—Petroleum steady; crude 7¼@7¾c; refined 13¾c; cases 17@19¾c; naptha 8¾@8¾c.

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST BY A. V. R. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, December 27, 1875.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Yeats O W	John S Davis, Phila	250
D P Revhart	H & G Saxton, Phila	53
J A Mckee & S	John S Davis, Phila	300
Total		603

December 24, 1875.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
J A Mckee & S	John S Davis, Phila	400
Yeats O W	John S Davis, Phila	50
D Hy & Co	John S Davis, Phila	140
Lockhart & F	Warden, F & Co, Phila	249
Total		839

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY A. V. R. R.

December 27, 1875.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Citizens' Ref Co.	Citizens' Oil Works	70
J Busnnell	Brilliant Oil Works	159
Total		229

Groceries.

There is a moderately good trade at steady prices, there being a very great improvement in the character of business in comparison with its condition one year ago. In prices there is no important changes. Coffee is rather easy in tendency, but moves steadily at former prices. Sugars also are reported considerably firmer in New Orleans, but the intelligence has produced no effect upon jobbing prices here as yet. We quote as follows:

Green Coffees.	₱ lb.	*Sugars.*	₱ lb.
Fancy Rio	20 c	Standard A	10½c
Choice Rio	19 c	Standard B	10¼c
Prime Rio	18 c	Do extra C	10¼c
Good Rio	17 c	Extra C—yellow	9 c
Java	34 c	C—yellow	8½c
Roasted Coffees.		Cut Loaf	12½c
Rio, in papers	22@23½c	Crushed	11½c
Rio, in bulk	20 c	Powdered	11¼c
Java, in papers	38 c	Granulated	11¼c
Java, in bulk	35½c	*Molasses.*	
Teas.		Str'y ch. N. O. new	63c
Young Hyson	50@81 00	Prime	60c
Gunpowder	50@1 00	Good	58c
Imperial	50@1 00	*Syrups.*	
Japan	55@1 00	Ex. white drips	70c
Oolong	25@ 80	Sugar drips	60c
Fancy	1 00	Lower grades	35@50c
Souchong	35@ 85	*Starch.*	₱ ₱
Spices.		Pearl	4¾@5 c
Cloves	60 c	Silver gloss	9½c
Alspice	18@19 c	Corn	10½c
Cassia	30@35 c	*Rice.*	
Nutmegs	80 c	Choice Carolina	7¼@8 c
Pepper	25 c	Patna	7¼@8 c
Soda.		Rangoon	7¼@7¾c
Bi-carb, in kegs	5 c	Louisiana	6 c
Bi-carb, in ₱ pkgs	5½c	*Soaps.*	
Bi-carb, in ₱ papers	7 c	Irish soap, ₱ box	$1 25
Candles.		S. S. Star, ₱ box	5 75
Star, full weight	18 c	Babbitt's best, 120 ₱	6 ₱
Stearine	16 c	Do. N. Y. City, ₱ box	4½c
Mould	11@12 c	German mottled do	5½c

TOBACCO—A moderate movement continues to characterize this line of trade, without quotable change in values. We quote as follows:

Manufactured—			
Spun roll	60@63c	Six Twist	43@55c
Black Navy	55@58c	Smoking—Gran	
Black Tens	57@60c	ulated	50@75c
Louisville Navy	58@60c	*Leaf Tobacco—*	
Louisville Cav	68@70c	Western leaf—	
Virginia Navy	58@63c	wrappers	15@20c
Virginia Tens	58@64c	West'n leaf—lugs	9@12c
Virginia Cav	58@64c	Ohio seed wrap	12@14c
Double Thick	62@68c	Ohio seed filler	9@12c
Flounders	58@62c	Conn. (choice)	
Bright pounds	68@84	wrappers	90@70c
Black Quarters	57@60c	Conn. filler	12@15c
Rough & Ready	65@75c	Havana wrap	$1 75@2 25
Fine Cut plugs	70@80c	Havana fillers	50@$1 25
Fine Cut	55@60c	*Cigars—*	
Cut and Dry	33@42c	Penn'a seed	$15@ 30
Scotch Snuff	65@75c	Connecticut	25@ 35
Black Snuff	60@85c	Seed & Havana	30@ 50
		Havana	60@150

FISH—A steady trade at firm prices is noted in fish, with a good demand. We present the following revised list of quotations:

	Per bbl.		Per bbl.
Extra No. 1 Mess mackerel	$34 00	Labrador herring, split	$ 8 50
No. 1 mess do	32 00	Round do	6 50
Ex. No. 1 shore do	28 00	Lake herring	4 50
No. 1 shore do	25 00	Salmon trout	6 50
Ex. No. 1 bay do	22 00	Large George's codfish, ₱ ₱	6½c
No. 1 bay do	19 00	Medium do do	5½c
Ex. No. 2 do	16 00	Boneless codfish	7 c
No. 2 do	15 00	Shelbin do	9½c
Extra No. 3 do	11 00	Herring, ₱ box	40 c
Whitefish	5 75	No. 1 herring, ₱ bx	40 c
California salmon, in 4-lbs	9 50	Scaled herring, do	50 c

CANNED GOODS—There is a good demand at steady prices. We quote Tomatoes 2-lbs cans ₱ doz, $1 35; peaches, 2-lbs cans, ₱ doz, $2 25@2 50; corn, 2-lb cans, ₱ doz, $2 25; Lima beans, 2-lb cans ₱ doz $2 25; string beans, 2-lb cans, $2 25; peas, 2-lb cans $2 25@2 50; blackberries, 2-lb cans $2 00; strawberries, 2-lb cans ₱ 00; raspberries, 2-lb cans ₱ 25; asparagus, ₱ doz $3 75; pineapples, 2-lb cans $2 00; pears, 2-lb cans $2 25; pine pickles, $1 35; quart do $2 25; half-gallon do $3 75; gallon pickles, ₱ doz, $5 50; bulk containing 1,500 pickles, $8 25; half-bbls containing 600 pickles, $4 75.

FOREIGN FRUITS—There is a fairly active business at unchanged prices. We quote: Lemons—Layers, new, ₱ box, $4 25; London layers do $4 50; Valentias, new, 11¾@12c ₱ ₱; Sultanas 18c. Dates 8½@9c ₱ ₱. Currants—New 8c. Citron 38c. Prunes 7¾@8¾c. Almonds—Languedoc 25c; Ickenbled 25c; do Princess 22@23c. New Brazils 16½c. Walnuts—Naples 18c; French do 14c; Sicily filberts 14c. Smyrna figs 18@20c. Pecans 16c. Maccaroni 15@18c. Tapioca 7@8c. Lemons—Messina, ₱ box, $7 00. Cocoanuts $7 00 per hundred.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Central Stock Yards, East Liberty.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, December 28, 1875.

The market has not yet recovered from the effects of the holiday interruption. Even perhaps we should say that those who make the trade did not come to time; hence matters and things were to some extent out of trim. But with the advent of 1876, matters will assume their usual channels.

CATTLE.

This branch of the live stock market has not yet fully opened, but a number of Eastern buyers will arrive to-night, and on the morrow something in the way of trade will be done. The receipts thus far have been light—indeed it is remarked that before this in Tuesday's in the midst of the holidays been so barren of buyers, sellers and *stock*.

HOGS.

The market to-day rules very slow and dull. There are plenty in the pens yet unsold, and prices may come down on the close of the week's trade. We quote as follows:

Choice Philadelphias	$7 00@7 20
Good Yorkers	6 75@6 90
Roughs	5 50@6 50

SHEEP.

The sheep market, owing to the light offerings, is somewhat improved, and prices are 2 @50c better than those ruling at the close of the market on Saturday. All that were offered found ready sale, and fair to choice sheep will meet with ready sale for the balance of the week.

MILCH COWS.

There were some fine milkers on sale, and some of the common order. The prices were from $25 00 up to $75 00, as to quality and condition as milkers.

CHANGES.

With the incoming year certain parties will change their base, driving the old dog out and don them in new ones. When all is settled we shall make a note of the facts.

[By Associated Press.]

Buffalo.

BUFFALO, December 28.—Cattle—Receipts 600 head; total for the week 2,400 head. Market moderately active; quality of offerings generally poor; no prime lots offering on account of the light receipts of owners held for an advance of 37½@50c on best quality; sales 1,200 head prices range on best to medium cattle $3 75@4 37½; advance; common to poor thin stock a shade advance on last week's rates.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts 200 head; total for the week 2,000 head. Market slow; Eastern market reports unfavorable; sales 1,200 head quality fair; owners demanding an advance on account of the light run; the few disposed of were about strong last week's rates.

Hogs—Receipts 400 head; total for the week 5,200 head. Market only fairly active; though about equal to the demand; Yorkers $7 00@7 25 mostly the latter price; quality generally good; heavy hogs $7 10@7 25; one car lot and good quality $7 37½; dressed $8 25@8 75; mainly $8 50; demand light.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, December 28.—Hogs—Scarce and firm and wanted; shipping $6 25@6 50, packing $6 75@7 00; extra $7 12½.

Cattle—Dull and only in local demand; fair to good native shipping steers $4 00@4 50; common to medium $3 50@3 75; native cows $2 00@ 3 50; fair to good stockers $3 50@3 90; common to medium $2 50@3 00; native feeding steers $4 00@4 37½; through Texans range $2 00@3 50; very few arriving.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, December 28.—Cattle—Receipts 3,000 head. Market dull but steady; shipping $4 00@ 5 75. Shipments 970 head.

Hogs—Receipts 10,000 head. Market unsettled and generally dull and lower; packing $6 60@6 90; light bacon $7 00@7 10. Eastern grades $7 12½@7 25. Shipments 5,400 head.

Sheep—Receipts 2,000 head. Common 3 00@ 3 50; middling to choice 4 00@5 25.

Watertown.

WATERTOWN, MASS., December 28.—Cattle—Receipts 845 head. Market very dull, with a light supply, mostly from Chicago; prices for choice at $5 75; extra $5 50@5 50; first quality $5 00@5 25; second do $4 50@4 75; third do $3 @5 25.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts 2,775 head. Trade sluggish; sales in lots at $2 00@5 25 each; extra $5 50@6 50.

Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, December 28.—Hogs $6 75@ 7 00. Receipts 1,000 head.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, December 28.—Hogs—Dull; common light $6 65@7 00; fair to good packing $7 00 @7 20; choice heavy $7 25@7 40.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

PRODUCE.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, December 28, 1875.

FLOUR—Dull.

GRAIN—Wheat active but weak and lower; No. 1 Chicago spring $1 01; No. 2 do 94½c spot; 94⅞c January; 95¾@96c February; No. 1 Chicago spring 75¾@76c; rejected 60@63c. Corn active but lower; No. 2, 47¼c spot; 47¼c bid December; 43¾c bid January; 42½c bid February; rejected 35@40c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley firm; 57½@58c spot; 59c January.

Provisions—Dressed hogs in good demand at full prices—$7 75@7 85. Pork active but lower; $19 25 spot; $19 17½ February; $19 40@ 19 42½ March. Lard in fair demand at lower rates; 12 10@12 15c spot; 12 30@12 40c March. Bulkmeats steady; February 7 62½@ 10½c.

WHISKY—Active but lower at $1 09.

New York.

NEW YORK, December 28.—Flour strongly in buyers' favor, with a limited export and home trade inquiry; receipts 19,000 barrels; superfine Western and State $4 25@4 50; common to good extra $4 90@5 50; good to choice do $5 60@6 90; white wheat extra $5 95@7 75; extra Ohio $4 80 @7 25; St. Louis $5 25@6 00; Minnesota patent process, extra good to prime, $6 75@7 25; choice to double extra $7 30@9 00. Rye flour steady at $4 40@5 50. Cornmeal more active; Western $3 10@3 50. Wheat dull and still in buyers' favor, closing a little more lower; receipts 29,